Paris, January S, 1852. The Inauguration of the President-His Drive from the Elyste to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, in a Ball Proof Carriage-Precautions-The President's Official Residence in the Palace of the O'd Kings of France-Decrees-The Freedom of the Press still Restrictel-Anticipated Marriage of the President-An immense number of Persons in the Provinces Sentenced to Death and Bunishment-Death of General Rapatel-Interesting Statistics-Fourteen Millions of Francs claimed by the French Government from King Leopo'd of Belgium-tuability of the King to Meet the Demand-Threatener War-Refusal of England to Help him-Inc ease of the Russian Army, &c.

The ceremony at the cathedral of Notre Dame, on Thursday last, the 1st instant, of which I was only able (on account of the change of hours of the mail departure) to give a brief account in my last letter, was indeed a brilliant affair, speaking of the pageant itself, and of the display of soldiers which had been ordered on the occasion But a very particular circumstance, which I was not before aware of, is, that the "Prince President," (his present new title) went from the Elysée to the church, in a small coupé, which was lined inside with iron sheets, and could not be pierced by bullets. This I know as a positive fact, and I will add as a proof of the fear which had been entertained by the Prince and his friends, that all along the shores of the Seine, where the cortège was to pass, policemen were on duty, ordering the windows to be shut and not allowing any one to look from the balconies. As a matter of course, so many precautions were taken with the prevision that a plot might have been made to destroy the life of the President. As for the enthusiasm, despite the Elysean papers, I may say, without fear to be contradicted, that very few shouts were uttered on the passage of the pageant, and thus the ceremony was more like an affair of obedience than of self contentedness and devictedness. admir of coedines than of self-contentedness and devotedness. I think it useless to describe the admirable gothic menument: their description may orraments which had been placed upon, inside, and around thebe found in the newspapers, and I think, besides, I have said in my preceding letter, that all this ceremony was a copy of that of the coronation of

this ceremony was a copy of the Empetor.

Just after the ceremony, which was only ended at half past one o'clock, the Prince President went to the Tuileries, where he had given rendezvous to all the bodies of the nation, clergy, army, employes, all the bodies of the nation, clergy, army, employes, all the bodies of the nation, clergy, army, employes, and diplomats, to receive all the bodies of the nation, clergy, army, employes, statesmen, politicians, and diplomais, to receive from them the compliments of New Year's day, and congratulations for the vote of the 7,500,000 As a matter of course, the crowd was as numerous as possible, and every one knows that, on similar occasions, those who are turning their heads toward the rising sun, are not to miss an opportunity to see the Chief of the State and to be seen by him. The Consultative Committee, which had, on the The Consultative Committee, which had, on the previous day, met and called upon Louis Napoleon, had been requested by M. Segur D'Aguessean to desire that the President would, for the future, reside at the Tuileries. This has been left aside for the present, and by a decree published a few days ago, Louis Napoleon announces publicity that he will only go to the old palace of the kings of France to receive, officially, his friends, guests, or ambassadors. This is but a matter of taste, which could be changed to morrow, in case it would be found proper and convenient. We shall see.

Among the new decrees, which, no doubt, will

which could be changed to morrow, in case it would be found proper and convenient. We shall see.

Among the new decrees, which, no doubt, will much astenish those who will read them, I will mention that by which the French rooster-emblem of courage and vigilance—which since the revolution of 1830, had been placed on the standards and crosses of the legion of honor, as well as on the blazon of France, has now here travel out to be blazon of France, has now been turned cut to b replaced by the Napoleonian eagle. This is all very well, but either rooster or eagle it matters not, for the sake of the country. Another decree, which will also create much as-

Another decree, which will also create much astonishment on the other side of the water, is that by which Louis Napoleon has decided that the profile, moustachious, and goatee of his princeship would take the place of the plump, fat, and Grecianlike republican female, whose face was previously stamped upon the French money. The sacramental words, "liberty equality, and fraternity," which were, since 1818, the motto of the republic, will also be rubbed out, not only from the pieces of our money, either gold or silver, but also from all the public menuments and buildings. This, it will be seen, is a beginning to crase the very idea of republicanism in France, and no one can tell if it will not be accepted with pleasure by the majority. Time will prove what is to be done.

If the above mentioned decrees are somewhat anomalous, there are some others, which, being of

anomalous, there are some others, which, being of public utility, will be considered as good as the others are werthless. There is the decree relative to the concession of the railway from Lyons to Avignon, which, within three years, must be achieved and opened to the public. Another one orders that wash-houses and ba h-houses be built all over France, and that the poor people he admitted.

orders that wash notices and bath houses be built all over France, and that the poor people be admitted with regard and attention by the keepers.

The church of St. Genevieve, which was said to be immediately returned to the Catholic worship, will only be surrendered to the Archbishop of Paris when the embellishments and under way have been completed. The architects, masons, and builders are at w within a month or two the church devoted to the patroness of Paris will be again a christian building. As fer the subset of the illustrious men who were buried in the Pantheon, as Voltaire, Rousseau, and many others, nothing has yet been decided for them. No doubt they will be returned to some public cemetery, and thrown under some simple monument.

As may be seen by the above statements, Louis

Napoleon is not negligent to show that he is de-sirous to obtain a popularity among all the classes of our society, but it remains to know whether he will succeed or not.

The constitution, which was to be published yes-

the constitution, which was to be published yes-terday in the Monitour, will only appear next week, if not at the end of the work. It is said, and I know it as a fact, that nothing is yet decided about the laws by which the French press will be governed. for the future. An editor of a highly esteemed for the future. An editor of a highly esteemed newspaper, who called, a few days ago, upon M. de Morny, to ask him when this present anomalous state of things would be changed, was replied to by the Minister of the Interior, that "he had no time to consider upon the matter, and that the press was not to be regulated at all for the present." Well, I may say, that despite all this neglect, and even the laws made on the rubject, against the freedom of the press, the time will soon some when the man. of the press, the time will soon some when thurman meth power will raise its head, and show its power Prince, beware.
Many reports are spread, relative to a certain

letter written to Leuis Napoleon by the Emperor of Russis, in which he congratulated him about his of Russis, in which he congratulated him about his coup if etat and present acts. It is now proved that this was not the case. The northern autorat has not written anything of the kind to the Prince President. But I know, as a positive fact, that he has ordered his ambassador to teil nim, not only in his name, but also in the name of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, that " in case he would ever assume the title of Linperor, they would all recall their subassadors." Therefore, the pre-tended demand of Louis Namedeen to the Emperor of Russia, for the hand of the of his nices, to beof Eweden, the son of General Remadette, to give him one of his daughters. Some others say, that instead of King Occar's daughter, we could have for Predictutes an heltost of the old former King Vasa. I will inquire, and know more in a short

In the meantime, Louis Napoleon has requested In the meantime, Louis Napoleon are requested the Emperor of Austrin to allew him to remove to France the tensions of the Kirg of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt. We do not know yet if the demand will be granted.

Many sentences, either to death or to State prison

Many sentences, either to death or to State prison and banishment, have been pronounced, viz, at Lyons and at Valence, (department of the Rhone Lyons and at valence, (department of the knowe and brome,) against persons who had taken part in the last troubles and riots of the socialists. The number of people sentenced to death are, till now, 322, and those to banishment and State prison. or Nooka iva, 204. No doubt the number will be doubled within the end of the mooth

doubled within the end of the mooth.

General Reputel, a baron, and ancient colonel of
the second legion of the National Guard, ex representative of the department of la Seine at the National Assembly, died Saturday last, in Paris, and magnificantly towards, and surrounded by all the I think it will but he

notabilities of Pays
I think it will but be without curiosity that the
reacurs of the "New York Hankard," will read
the following statement, which gives the accurate
rumber of all the accumulations and employes in

| Let | French | Market | Mark

This, it may be seen, is immense; and if one conpidere that the army is not included in that amount, and hat it is calculated to be, now a days, numbered at about 700,000 mer. he will see hat we have more than a million of men to pay, and this wakes an immense sum of money, and a terrible burden

On the first of next May the army of Russia will be augmented by a third of the above amount.

The news from Turkey affords a certain interest. It is said that Abdul Medjid, the present Sultan, either with a desire to become popular, or the wish to change the manners of the country, is daily visiting the houses of his subjects. Among the reports relative to these visits, I will select that which he made to the Catholic church to be present at the medding of two French persons. His presence, though announced by his Aga, was not expected, when suddenly he arrived on horseback, and was, of course, received with much respect and enthusiasm.

M. de Lavalette, assisted by his amiable wife, (who was formerly Mrs Wells, of Boston,) is very pepular at Constantineple. His receptions are held every Thursday, and his parlors are the rendezvous of the fashionable people of all nations, residing in the city of Stamboul.

We receive from China, by the overland mail, the news that the Emperor has been dethroued by his people, and forced to give up his place to the usurper. Then-Ti. This news, of course, must be confirmed.

GOSSIP OF FARIS. On the first of next May the army of Russia will

Paris, January S, 1852.

Grand Ball at the Hotel de Ville in honor of the Prince President -- Fete of the A ademy of Music-Decorations-Pretty Women-Absence of the President owing to Indisposition-Another Ranguet at the Hotel de Ville-Presence of the President-Crie of " Vive Napoleon" - The Opera-Americans is Paris - Agreeable Reunions - Destruction of the Building of the National Assembly - The Statue of the Goddess of Liberty thrown down and reducet to ashes-An bon Tunnel from Dover to Calais-Elopement-Strange Discovery-Masque ade Balls - Theatres, &c.

The merry bells of pleasure have been so much agitated during the last week, that one who has fellowed their enticing sound and "joined in the fun" would say, like in the French Opera Comique . "Ah! monsieur, de grace, faites les finir; Combien je suis lasse de tant de plaisir!"

This pretty tune has no doubt, been sung by many of those who have attended the grand ball of l'Hotel de Ville given by the Prefect in honor of the election of the Prince President -- to the grand dinner offered by the same gentleman to the Delegate of the Departments of France-to the other festin which had assembled around the table of the Tuilleries, all the same guests invited by Louis Na poleon, and last, not the least, to the grand fetgiven on Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music, for which occasion the theatre had been decorated with the new emblems of eagles and trophies, which have lately been decreed by the Prince President. All these entertainments for the 'feet," the "mouth" and the "ears," thus flattering the sensual appetite of the office holders of the French government, have taken place-the first on Saturday last; the second, on Sunday; the third on Monday, and the fourth the day before yesterday

Let us proceed by order, and give due honor to M Berger for the magnificent party which he gave at the spiendid City Hall, of Paris. I had the plea sure of accompanying Mrs. James Gordon Ben-nett to that hall, and she agreed with me that she nett to that hall, and she agreed with me that she had never seen anything more brilliant than the sight of these large and gorgeously illuminated salcons, which were filled with all the first class people either of Paris, or from foreign countries, residing there or passing trhough Paris. The brilliancy of the ladies' dresses, the sunshine of the gift uniforms, of sil arms and all nations, the glittering of the lights upon the innumerable diamonds worn by pretty and lovely women, the heart shaking sounds of the excellent probests as 65 bridges. shaking counds of the excellent orchest, a of Strauss and Follocque, everything rendered this fitte one of the livelest ever given in Paris. It mangurated in the most admirable manner, the series of sources which will be officred this year to the lashien and land too of our French and the

sories which will be offered this year to the lashie n and hand ten of our French so dety.

The two dinners offered by M Berger and the Prince Louis Napeleon to the guests of Paris, have been remarkable, not only for their political aim, but also for the culinary magnificence which had marked their preparation. I had been invited by Messrs. Chabot and Potel, the calebrated cooks from whom the dinners had been obtained, to visit their rooms, who e the ornamental pieces were expected to the right grace. posed to the public gaze, and I declare that I never did see a more numerous series of the dictures of pastry, candy, and cold dishes. Many of them were, as a matter of course, in the shape of eagles, and Napoleonian emblems, but leaving aside the political, they were made with much art and ta-lent. Also, the pressions lent. Alse the veracious specific of the delegates have destroyed these sweet buildings, these delicate meats and viands; and from so many good things (what an omet!) nothing now remains but bones. The Prince President, owing to an indeposition, was not present at the Hotel de Ville dinner, which was illustrated with several speeches and toasts, published in entenso by La Pairie and Le Constitutionaid, the two official ergans of the government. But on Monday evening, the prince of the Turleries was brilliantly illuminated, and, by six o'clock, the Prince, followed by his little and the prince of the Turleries was brilliantly illuminated, and, by six o'clock, the Prince, followed by his little and his place on the seat of honor prepared for him at the head of the table. I do not wish to give here the description of that "eating entertainment," which is described in full in all the newspapers. I will only say that no toasts were derivered, and that the only manifestation of enthusiasm which was given, took place at the end of the dinner, when many shouts of "Vive Napoleon" were uttered by the guests, half intoxicated by burgundy and champagne. They all crowded arourd Levis Napoleon, and I may say that the Prince was somewhat bonicule, when one of the invited Mayors said, in a loud voice, "Well, my friends, you say 'Vive Napoleon,' wishing him long lite, and you do everything to choke him! Make room, or he will be sufficiented." And, amidst much laughter at the joke, order was refetored, and the sorte ended with much accusement.

The grand performance given at the Opera was also a brilliant affair. That magnificent theatire was filled with the mest complete array of beauties, tolicus, and rishes. A grand canopy had been built in the centre, to receive the President and his private guests; and by the side, in the hoxos, were all the diplomatic agents residing in Paris. The baltony, proceedium, and galleries were occupied by laddes and gertlemen, and all the Mayora were seated in the pit and orchestra arm chairs. Th lent. Alse! the veracious appetite of the delegates have destroyed these sweet buildings, thes

baltony, proceedium, and galleries were occupied by ladies and gertlemen, and all the Mayors were scated in the pit and orchestra arm chairs. Tea opera sung that evening was the splendid work of Meyerbeer, "Le Propheta," in which Malame Teaseso appeared to her best advantage, and was rewarded with the most deafening applause. It was but justice, for she sang with a great deal of taste and the most irreproachable method. The part of the tener was supported by Jucyneard, an artist of much premise, whose voice is clear and sympathetic, and whose histrionic talents are worthy of encouragement. The whole concluded riby of encouragement. The whole concluded the national hymn, composed by M. Halevy for e occasion. This tast fete concluded the series of are and attentions due to the delegates of the people by the re-elected President, and many of them have already left Paris to return to their

What will be the next altempt to revive pleasure in Paris? No one knows it yet. It is said that Prince Killimaki, the hospitable Ambaesador of Turkey, will give the example, and that he will be followed by Baron Rothich id, who will give followed by Beron Rothich ld, who will give a friends and entimes a brilliant party at his sacan, which is about seven miles alstant from aris. This will be a novelty, and worth seeing,

Whilst the "big gune" are thus leading their Whilst the "big gune" are thus loading their weapone, in order to make a britiant explosion, the whe propie of sectory are following more a mid and agreeable routine. Mr. Goodrica, the amid le and ever clossing Consul of the United States in Paris, still adheres to the habit of receiving his countrymen every friday evening. His saloons, situated at No. 21 live de la Paix, are always whited by all the prattle-1 American ladder visiting Faris, accompanied by their husbands, fathers, or brothers. There was a brilliant assembly on Friday last, and among the lovely women which couldn't the saloon where the dancing was held, it there was found from Boston, and Miss sorked Mrs. Steamon, from Boston, and Mrs. at all the armit, of New Yors, whose diggart demensor old much admiration among the gentlement of Mrses Guedrich are also two charming young dos, whose a indistingue and grace are prover-

as it was in 1848. The statue of the Goddess of Liberty, which was erected on the place behind the Palace, has been also thrown down from the pedestal, and reduced to ashes. It was considered (according to the report of M. de Morny, the present Minister of the Interior), as the emblem of bad times, which ought to be erased from every man's memory, and, if possible, from the tablets of our history. Thus goes the world in our political time, and it must not be forgotten that change makes change.

makes change.

A very audacious project is just proposed to the A very and acteus project is just proposed to the governments of France and England, by an architect, Mr. Horean, whose plan is to unite the two countries by a tunnel built into the Channel. This gigantic building, which would have a length of twenty-one miles, would be made with iron tube, and supported by mammoth pilasters laid down in the bottom of the sea. In order to protect it against the anchors, and destroying instruments of all kinds, a large number of bueys would be piaced on the sea, just above the tunnel, all the way down from Dover to Calais. It has been calculated that a sum of twelve million of pounds would be sufficient to achieve the tunnel. As quick as it will be done, I feel confident that an enterprise would be

cient to achieve the tunnel. As queek as it will be started to make another tunnel from Ireland to America. Why not?

Much talk has been entertained in the fashionable circles, relative to an elopement which took place in Vienna, on the 27th ult., between Don Juan, second sen of the Spanish Prince Don Carlos, and an English governess of much beauty. It

Juan, second son of the Spanish Prince Don Carlos, and an English governess of much beauty. It must be said that Don Juan of Spain is married to the daughter of the Duke of Modena, and that despite these legitimate ties, the new "Don Juan" left his wife and children to fly to parts unknown. It is said that he went to the United States by the last steamer. So beware, and be on the look out, "ye modern commanders."

A very queer discovery was made, a few days ago, in one of the cometeries of Paris. No doubt my readers have seen, in novels of the middle ages, that it was the belief of that epoch, that when one wished to do evil to an enomy, he had but to obtain the heart of a dead body and puroe it in several places with pins and needles. This process was said never to fail to obtain, by magic, the death of one's enemy. A heart pierced in thirty-seven places was found, the other day, with a name stuck upon it by a degger, and the tout ensemble was brought to the General Attorney, who will inform on the subject.

the subject.
The masquerade balls of the Grand Opera were The masquerade balls of the Grand Opera were inaugurated, on Saturday last, by a very brilliant fote, in which about 6,000 persons took part. The assembly appeared to enjoy the fun with much avidity. The orchestra was brilliantly led by Musard, who performed, for the first time, the most enticing quadrilles on the motives of American tunes, including "Yankee Doodle," and the negro melodies of Christy and others. The four was filled with dominose, and gentlemen in full dress. Among the most prominent there, who were on the look cut for fun, was the celebrated socialist, Brisbane, who enjoyed the chit-chat of several "dolls" and "free women," and seemed to be much pleased with his conquest. A lady of New York, whose name cannot be given, of course, succeeded in humbugging the Feurieric Pon Juan, and to intrigue him in the best style, as one would say, "a la him in the best style, as one would say, "a la Slievegammon." Those who were acquainted with the joke, had the best time ever had for a long time in Paris. Be it known that the mask will take place every Saturday, until the end of the carnival

The theatres have been very quiet during the last The theatres have been very quiet during the inse-eight days, and with the exception of a vaudeville at the Varietes theatre, entitled "La Quittance de Minuit," which was successful, and the drama of Messrs Barbier and Carré, called "Les Marion-nettes du Docteur," which was performed at the Odion, everything has been in the shade. But look out for next week; there will be a profusion of nevalies.

The Comic Opera house has put anew on the

The Comic Opera house has put anew on the stage the ancient opera of "Nioa, la Felle par Amour," which has been received with unbounded applause. I am sure that this reprise will attract crowds to the theatre of M. Perrin.

The Italian theatre, under the able management of Mr. Lumley, is coining money, and the artists who sing under his direction are nightly received with much applause. Mile, Cruvelli is gaining more and more the favor of the public, and every step she makes in the repertory of the Italian composers is a new triumph for her. On Saturday night, "Maria di Rohan," with Mme. Fiorential, will appear on the boards. B. H. R. will appear on the boards. B. H. R.

C Clapp, Jr. Mass.
D. P. Kimball, Boston.

A Millenber W. R. Barre is in Paris.

A Mittenberg, N. O.

W. R. Barrow, Jr., La.

T. C. Williams, do.
Col. A. H. Root, Albany.

B von Gerzeele, N. Y.

G. P. Lyon, Boston.

J. R. Suydam, New York.

Mr. Dallard, do.
D. Vreeland, do. D. P. Kimball, Bos.
T. Durrive, New Orleans,
J. C. Wallbridge, Carada
J. C. Wallbridge, Raltimor R. J. Spence Baltimore. B M. B St. Jones, N. Y. G W. Burton, Philadelphia. J. M Hopple Cincinneti D. T. C. Stewart, N. Y. D. Vreeland, do.
D. Vreeland, do.
W. B. Bryan, Nashville.
T. H. Bache, Philadelphia.
W. Barney, Cincinnati.
S. Colt, New York.
A. J. Schmes, do. T. C. Stewart, N. Y.
Maney Nashvile,
E. Wilson, Fenn.
W. Cook Jr., Grauville,
Cuching, Jr., Beltimore,
R. Hagter, Washington. ivingston, do Medicken Cincinnati. A. Eleton, Canada. H. Townsend, Albany. J.E. McFarland, Ricom L. Ronald, New York, W. Cook, Virginia, Letie, New York, . Hutchins New York A. C. Gayot, do M. Hopple, Cinsians C. B. Hoffman, N. Y.

The Effect of the French Coup d'Etat in the United States.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, January 7]
The news of the events which happened in France, on the 2d of December, caused the most profound sepration in the United States, and, to use the words of a New York journal, an unspeakable emotion. All the American papers state there is an immediate and complete suspension of business. All transactions were stopped in the Exchange hall. In the tribunals, in the streets, everywhere, "the new French revolution" was talked of The emotion was so strong that the news, already surprising in itself, arrived at New York as an enigma, by a three line telegraphic despatch, sent from Halifax, on the arrival of the York as an enigma, by a three line telegraphic despatch, sent from Halifax, on the arrival of the mails from Liverpool. The papers and correspondence carried to New York, on the day after, by the Europa, were unable to satisfy the ardent curiosity awakened by that despatch, because the news was only from the evening of the 3d December. Then the general approval immediately given by France to the acts of the power was not completely known in the Irvited States.

known in the United States.

While the American public were waiting, with feverish inputiones, the arrival of the Battle, the newspapers, obliged to speak according to the most vague and uncertain reports, did make a thousand conjectures. All the journals of America which sympathize with Kossuth and the demagogues of the Cld World, expressed their rage and their declamations. They saluted the events of December 2d as the dawn of a European revolution. They foresaw the overthrow of the government, the They foresaw the overthrow of the government, the ruin of the order party, and the beginning of a civil war, which, after having rendered French socialism triumphant, should permanently establish its em-

pire in all Europe.

Some other newspapers did not hesitate, on the Some other newspapers did not heatate, on the contrary, to express all their approbation, and to foretell the complete success of the French government. Several of them, although surprised, do not hille the stupefaction caused by that great act of energy and courage. The American democracy, as all others, has a certain attraction for all that is strong and great; and what appears to it the most worthy of admiration in the act of the 2d of December, is not the resolution with which the power stopped the demogagic element, in order to insure the prosperity of France, but the boldens of the enterprise, the energy of excession, and, as a journal Some other newsp contrary, to express

the prosperity of France, but the boldness of the chierprise, the energy of excession, and, as a journal cays,..." The sinew shown by the Fresident, and the excellent execution of the cosp d'état." Among there has papers, we find the New York Herado, which publishes the following words:...

Common himself, in the description of the Long Parliement, did not exhibit a greater degree of dashing an eachly than Louis Napoleon in this comp d'état. The consummate rectesy with which his plans were arranged, is only surpassed by the masterly skill and fatterplicity with which they were carried out. The whole measured is worthy the indomitable courage of the great Napoleon. To overcome the opposition of the Assembly, and to set aside the constitution required the most prompt and as deepen and to see a seembly, and to set as selds the constitution required the most prount and fearless sotion, upon a pion of the most carefully considered measure of presention. It was done; and France is revolutionized at a single blow. It was a clean piece of work; and touch Napoleon has shown that, if he was equal to the most substitute at of neutralion, he has sho had the nerve to grapple the full measure of the torbible reconnibility.

terrible responsibility.

It is easy to conceive that Kossuth was more surprised and wonder-scheek than any other, by the French news After having begun his dollar sub-scription, and protounced in his fifty first speech, his added to New York city, M. Kossuth was not to go to Washington. Mrs. Kossuth and a act of his fellowers had already take, their dearture on the railroad for Philadelphia, when the camer Europa arrived. M. Rossuth immediately clayed bis departure, and he resided in exerce, in ow York, to lock for the arrival of the Bullet. As coming to the new carried by that stammer, M.
Kossuth had the intention of immediately r turning
to Europe, or going to Washing on. We doubt
not that M. Forsuth is, at this moment is the
capital of the Union.

The French View of Rossuth's Reception

[From the Paris Journal Des Debats January 6] le may be curious, just now, for the French reader, to lock over an American newspaper, in al more than a million of men to pay, and this waker an immense sum of money, and a terrible burden upon the country.

I have been told, this morning, by a diplomatic agent, that Louis Napoleon has commed from Leopold, King of Belgium, the fourteen millions of

ticularly the French. We are not yet, and proticularly the French. We are not yet, and probably we shall never be accustomed to make of all political events, an advertisement affair, and to confine all our intelligence to the improvement of the prospectus. In this moment, M. Kossuth has taken the place of Jensy Lind. We do not perceive that Lola Montes, who had manifested her intention to supercede him, has succeeded till now to eclipse him. Kossuth's name fills alone, and without rivalry, the American newspapers. The New York Herald makes an immense consummation of it. Here is, for example, the summary of its last number:—"Kossuth-Press Banquet-Remarkable Speech of the Magyar to the Leaders of Tammany Hall-Kossuth at Castle Garden—Great Review of the Militia-Kossuth's Oath-Terrible Enthusiasm—Kotsuth and the New York Bar-A Judge in collision with Kossuth-Speeches to Daputations—Tremendous Enthusiasm for Kossuth—Affecting Scenes-Kossuth's Loan."

The Odyssy of the Magyar is divided into days

Affecting Scenes-Kossuth's Loan."

The Odyssy of the Magyar is divided into days and subdivided into speeches. By the last steamer, M. Kossuth had attained his fifteenth day and his forty-seventh discourse. In one of these we remark the following sentence expressed by the great orator:—"I have a principle to which I always was faishful, namely never speak more than useful." It is why we ask of ourselves, with a certain fear, how many speeches M. Kossuth would have pronounced, if he was a babbler. We have, several times, complimented M. Kossuth upon the truly remarkable facility with which he became an orator in the English language. It appears that that new tongue made him nearly forget the German; and he avows, in answering his follow citizens, that his head has become a Tower of Babel. It appears to us that his head, for the tongues, as well as for the ideas, is a Babel; for it is not very easy to understand the republican, socialist, aristocratic, uniform lucubrations contained in his innumerable speeches. It is a certain fact, M. Kossuth was not very fortunate, till now, in his prophecies. On his arrival in the United States, he positively amounced that if the President of the French republic should attempt a comp of tiat, he would be sent to Vincennes. It is known that M. Kossuth was not a prophet, although he was not in his country. He said also, on another day, in his speech, at the Vincennes. It is known that M. Rossuta was not a prophet, although he was not in his country. He said also, on another day, in his speech, at the Press banquet:—"The state of France, as afflicting as it is, must, however, be a source of hope for Europe; for it is impossible that this state can last any longer. A crisis is inevitable. We know that true republicanism is a necessity to France; and wheever may be the man France shall honor with her confidence in the coming exists, it will be necessary. wheever may be the man France shall honor with ner confidence in the coming crisis, it will be necessary for him to practise the great fraternal principle of the nations which the French constitution profised to the world." The American journal which publishes the account of all these festivals is also a Babel of its kind—we could say a medley, for it gravely inserts among the speeches of its hero the bill of fare of the dinners offered to him. Thus the press happend was sayed dolored. bill or fare or the dinners chered to him. I had it informs us that the press banquet was seven dollars per head; that there was turtle soup, salmon with lebster sauce, codish in normand matelot, els representing Tyrolean cottages, the fortress of Cornsorn in pastry, then the Temple of Liberty, with Washington, La Fayette, and Kossuth in cariatides; a Turkish Temple, with Abdul-Medjid's statue; Kossuth's house at Kutaya; the monant of Kossiusko &s. & That is the advergent of Kossiusko &s. & That is the advergent of the status of the second of ment of Kesciusko, &c , &c. That is the adver tisement for the hotel—it was necessary to give one One of the most tremendous ceremonies, if we can

use that adjective, was the review of the militia. M. Kossuth, who possesses as many dresses as languages, wore a black velvet uniform, and a maglanguages, were a black velvet uniform, and a magnificent sword. That sword was necessary to his peroration; for he raised it over his head and said, "I swear that this Americans word shall always be faithful to the cause of liberty, and that it shall always be the first in the field." The summary calls that "the Kossuth's oath!" The mittita then unanimously arose, and applauded the Magyar with immense hurrahs. The assembly then adopted resolutions, in which it was said that the Russian intervention was a violation of the rights of sations. intervention was a violation of the rights of nations; that a committee should be nominated to organize subscriptions for the support of Hungarians, &c. At the same moment an efficer desired to address At the same moment an ellier desired to address the audience, when numerous voices shouted, "put him out!" and when the noise had disappeared, that officer offered one thousand dollars for sub-scription; then the hisses were changed into applause. They try to organize the loan affairs, by means of shares upon the future Bank of Hangary. This was also the course pursued in New Orleans for the Cuban expedition. The New York journals publish a specimen of these notes, which would be paid on the day when Hungary should be a remaining

public.

We are not just now well disposed to jest upon
the Hungarians or other refugees; but there is
something which makes us despise all those American demonstrations—it is their inconceivable character for boasting. It is very easy at a distance
of the charges of the charges of the charges. of two thousand leagues, to take out the sword, to swear the destruction of thrones and tyrants, and to show the fist to Russia: but till new we do not see that the New York militia is prepared to cross the seas, in order to enter the field against Moscow, or that it intends to devour the northern bear otherwise than in pastry. M Kossuth may stay very quiet. The notes on the Cuban expedicion will be paid before those of the Hangarian Bank.

An Arglo Californian, in the London Times of Wednesday, demonstrates the superiority of the ratio via the United States to the West Indies. It is cheaper and shocter than via Southampton, by the West India Mail steamers.

Lord John Russell received at his official restand Mr. J. W. Fex, M.P., in support of the bill of the National Public School Association. His reply was, as usual, evasive and indefinite. Of course it not do for the English aristocracy to educate The Sultan of Turkey has just issued a firman in

favor of the Christian Protestants, allowing them to meet together freely, and permitting their mar-riages and births to be registered. The Parma Gazette publishes a decree which en-

acts that all effences of sedicion, high treason, tampering with the fidelity of the troops, distriou-ting revolutionary publications, etc., shall be par-ished with death. Minor effences of the kind are to be purished by imprisonment or the galleys. Upwards of four thousand men have been lis-charged from the English army during the past year, as unfit for the service.

A despatch was received at Vienna the other

lay, from London, via the submarine telegrash, in three hours and a half.

three hours and a half.

The foreign journals show that the highest degree of tyranny, despotism and blood shed characterize the proceedings of all the European nations,
such as has rever been equalled in modern times.
Even England is no exception, as her conduct
towards the Ionian islands demonstrates.

M. de Lamartine is about to bring out his periodical, the Conseiller du Peuple, under a new form and title. It is no longer to treat of polities, and will pass in fature under the name of L'Humanuté, ou de Nouveau Consuiler du Peuple.

Two thousand five hundred prisoners in the department of the Var are now awaiting their trial

partment of the Var are now awaiting their trial y court martial.

by court martial.

The year has closed with dark prospects for station freedom. Piedmont stands alone on a constitutional basis, surrounded on all sides by absolute powers, very generally supposed in teague against representative governments. Every other State of the Peninsula is more or less under the sway of Austria; and Rome is in the hands of an army of the sol-discont French republic.

The pulses authorities of Erraphort, have just arrown.

The police authorities of Frankfort have just pro-hibited and dissolved several associations, as being dargerous to the cause of order. Innkeepers and househelders will be liable to a fine of fifty florins

if they lend their rooms for such meetings.
Sir John Ross's vessel, the Felix, was sold at Ayr, when, after a spirited competition, she was purchased for a shipping company in Banff, for £750. She is intended for the seal trade. Accounts from Crostia, in the Vienna journals.

Esseg Magyar tendencies had been remarked, and had manitested themselves in the composition of he Communal Council.

The most peremptory orders have been given by the French Ministry of War for the prompt organ-ization of the brigades of gendarmorie. The ization of the brigades of gendarmorie. The racks for them as promptly as possible, and until that is done they are to be diffited in private houses. French rifler, in trained and skilful hands,

are said to kill at the distance of 1500 yards, with certainty, if fired into a crowd; at 1,100 to hit one man out of four, and at 650 to kill a single man. There are 14,000 men armed with these weapons in the French army.

Sir H. Ward, the Commissioner of the Ionian Sir H. Ward, the Commissioner of the Ionian islands, has become a second Haynam. Mr. Hume, M. P. in a latter to the David Nice, states that a system of terror exists in the Ionian Islands, and "that the neise of Sir H. 4. Ward, in suppressing the press, in hamishing editors without trial, and in various arbitrary acts against the lenian people, approximate so nearly to mose acts committed in Hangary and in Prance, both in atrocity and in violation of constitutional rights, as to render his conduct, as reproceduative of her Majesty, derogatory and digrassful to the character of England." Shame apan the English government! This man, when in England, was an ultra whig, and the preprieter of a London ratical paper of violent principles.

M. Demetrius Perrouka, who has played a distinguished part in Greek affairs, has been assassi-hated in his bed, at Argos. His body was cover-ed with wounds. The authors of the crime are not

The Protestant bishopric of Jerusalem, founded

ten years since, under the protection of England and of Prussia, having become vacant, will be now filled by a prelate chosen by the King of Prussia, M. Valentiner, a Schleswig coclesiastic.

M. Valentiner, a Schleswig ecclesiastic.

The Mayor of Sunderland, England, has undortaken to use his mediation between the masters and working shipwrights of Hylton. The latter, who have been out on strike for some time, to the number of 250 or 300, see their wives and children starving, while the former are losing both time and money to no small amount. The estimated loss already, including that of shopkeepers, is between £2,000 and £3,000.

Attreaty of extradition has just been concluded between the Netherlands and Denmark.

The Observatore Romano states that the receipt of the pontificial customs for 1851, will equal, if no exceed, those of the most prosperous years. Active steps are being taken to fortify the coasts

A man has just been arrested in Vienna, for ear rying on a strange sort of commerce. He bought children at about 10s. (nine florins) a piece, to take to London as street musicians, and was embarking with about twenty of them, when the police laid hands on him. His name is Humpf.

M. de Morny, Napoleon's right hand man, was a refugee in Edinburg, and the News of that city states that he took leave without paying his debts. States that he took leave without paying his debts.

The waters of the Rhene are so low at present that all the steam boats, from Lyons to Arles, have been obliged to cease running, and the extreme cold which prevails between those two places preclades all idea of the communication in question being speedily resumed.—Galignani.

The number of facility of the communication is prevailed by the communication in question being speedily resumed.—Galignani.

speedily resumed.—Galignami.

The number of factories and manufacturing establishments in Sweden, at the close of 1850, was 2,513, employing 23,427 workpeople, and producing goods valued at 24,257,994 rdr. (about two millions and a quarter stering). In 1840, the number of similar manufactories was 2,176, the number of workpeople 15,410, and the amount produced 13,917,911 rdr., showing an increase during these ten years of 337 manufactories, 8,017 workpeople, and 10,370,083 rdr. in the articles produced.

M. Farina, the celebrated manufacturer of Ean

and 10,370,083 rdr. in the articles produced.

M. Farina, the celebrated manufacturer of Eau de Cologne, had three children, to each of whom he gave a fertune of 210,000 fr. His aldest daughter married, in 1827, M. Hancoart Peycam, who had 150,000 fr. In the course of a few years the fortune both of M. Hanceart Peycam and his wife had disappeared. In 1846, Madame Hanceart brought an action against her father to make him allow her a certain sum annually, and the Tribunal condemned him to pay her 4,800 fr. a year. M. Hanceart subsequently demanded that his father-in-law should make him a separate allewance; but M. Farina refused, on the ground that he no longer lived with his wife, that he was addicted to play, and that he was able to provide for himself. The matter was was able to provide for himself. The matter was carried before the Civil Tribunal, and after being argued was decided in favor of M. Farina. M. Hanceart, on Wednesday, appealed to the Court of Appeal against the judgment, but it was confirmed. In the course of the proceedings Hanceart's advocate stated that the income of M. Farina is 24.6005.

Foreign Music and the Drama.

London.—Princess's — This theatre has been closed in consequence of the royal dramatic performance at Windeor Castle, in which Mr. and Mrs. Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Keely, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Wigan, and other members of the Princess's company, were engaged. The play presented before the Queen was "Twelfth Night." It was played on the following night at the Princess's.

Lyczny Tukarts.—Monoy has been turned away.

LYCEUM THEATRE. — Money has been turned away every night during the week, such has been the at-traction of the new burlesque, "The Prince of Happy Land."

SOHO THEATRE.-The Chelsea Histrionic Society have announced a dramatic performance at this theatre. The entertainments were to be the drama of "The Dream at Sea," and the farces of "Binks the Bagman" and "The Boots at the Swan."

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE —A new farce, entitled "My Sister from India," has been produced. JULLIEN, with Miss Note, Sivori, Bottesini, and the principal of his talented band, appeared at Birmingham, on the 31st ult., and attracted a numerous audience. On the 2d inst they were at Liverpool, and equally successful.

ASTLEY'S.—A new version of the old and popular spectacle of "Blue Beard; or, Female Curiosity" has been produced with extraordinary magnificence. All the artists of the theatre, bipedal and quadrupedal, are engaged in the illustration of the romantic beard. legend. Two trained elephants form a prominent feature in the procession.

Thursday Concerts.— The next of this series of

catertainments was advertised to take place at Exe-ter Hall. The madrigal choir has been retained; and the names of Miss L. Pyne, Miss Binckes, Mr. Swift, Herr Jonghmans, Miss Goddard, and Mr. Richardson constitute the attraction.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATER—The introduction of a complete trape of Marionettes has excited considerable interest, as nothing like this species of entertainment has been seen in England since the time of Addison and Steele. It was then made the medium for personal satire and political purposes, but in the present instance all such matter will be eschewed, and dramatic performances will be the point of attraction. All the Marianettes have been formed upon strictly anatomical principles, and the varied expressions of the features have been designed by the first modellists and artists of Italy. The first performance was expected to take place on the 12th instant. ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE -The introduction of a complete treupe of Marionettes has excited The first performance was expected to take place on the 12th instant.

LINCOLN - Miss Goddard from Sadlar's Wal has been playing here during the week to crowded houses. Her Lady Macbeth was a legitimate dra-matic triumph. Mr. Holmes appeared as Marbeth, and Mr. Caple as Macduff.

DUBLIN.-THEATRE ROYAL - The pantomime paration, ran anything but smoothly on Soxing-night. Everything how, however, proceeds most satisfactorily, and crowded bouseers ward the active exertions of Mr. Harris, the new lessee. The re-duction of admission to the bexes to half a crown does not suit the aristocratic notions of the hauf ton it would appear, as the dress circle is the one leas

QUEEN'S THEATHE.-The Christmas pantomime QUEEN'S THEATHE.—The Christmas pantomime here, entitled "The Merry Wives of Windsor; or, Halequin and Sir John Felstaff, and the Demon Hunter of the Enchanted Dell," has been drawing large houses "The agility and buffoonery combined of Harry Boleno, as Clown, and the graceful danging of Mirs. Goward, as Columbine, were the theme of much commendation in the Dublin papers. A panorama, representing "A grand tour of Europe," and painted by Mr. Charles Parker, was spoken of in terms of praise. in terms of praise. THE PRIZE QUADRILLE .- M. Laurent, the enter-

prising lesses of the Argyle Rooms, offered a prize of ten gumeas for the the best original quadrille, the same to be selected by a committee of taste appointed for the purpose. Messrs. Charles Coote, F. G. Tinney, J. R. Tutton, J. G. Calsott, J. P. Montgemery, and Henri Laurent were the competition. MR. BARRY SULLIVAN -This gentleman, who

has acquired great fame at Liverpool and Manches-ter, is not unlikely to come to London, as Mr. E. Webster, of the Haymarket, has been in communication with him.

DEATH OF MRS. JERROLD.—The mother of Doug.

instruction. The number of the members composing the society is 670, under the presidency of M. Vesque. The direction of the Conservatoire is composed of Messrs. Fischoff, Helmesburger, and Klemm.

Hamburg .- Our Philharmonic concerts have been renewed under the most happy auspices, as well in the selection as in the execution of the

Munich.—The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha's new opera of "Casilda" is about to be brought out

BERLIN .- It is announced that the Intendant Berlin.—It is announced that the Intendant General of Theatres has the intention to engage an Italian company, who will perform during the absence of Madlle. Wagner. On the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of Beethoven, the concert master Rudersdorf organized a soirée musicale in the Sommer saloon, in which were executed a symphony by Beethoven, the overture to "Fidelio," a romance, "Adelaide," sung by Madame Hering: and the same anniversary was colebrated at the Vocal Academy.

Spain in 1851—M. Alexis de Garaudé, musical professor at the Paris Conservatoire, has just re-

Spain in 1851 —M. Alexis de Garaude, musical professor at the Paris Conservatoire, has just returned from a teur in Spain, and has published his "Impression de Voyage d'un Touriste." The operatic theatres were nearly all closed; the Spanish composers and singers are foreignors. He mot with composers and singers are foreigners. He mot with here and there some amateurs and artists taught by his ewn lessons. At Madrid he saw sold by aution the scenery, dresses, and decorations, and even the musical compositions, of that magnifacent theatre, from which had so recently quitted Frezzolini, Alboni, Ronconi, and Barrollhet, but which being unsupported by the government, has falled under its own weight of expenditure and unhearded engagements. M. de Garaudé describes the cofes of Madrid:—"In nearly all the cafes," he observes, "there is an unfortunate maniste or quittecofes of Madrid:—"In nearly all the cafes," he observes, "there is an unfortunate maniste or guitarero, who centends in noise with the customers, and holds a plate to gather thirty sous. At Paris, at least there is one very great and infallible resource for the unfortunate—they can throw themselves into the Selice. At Madrid, there is only the Mauzanarce, with a mere kennel of water, in which one could at the most only fracture a limb." could at the most only fracture a limb

Literary Review. THE INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE. New York Stringer & Townsond, February, 1852.

Magazine literature has not yet been fully developed in talent, or its importance appreciated-The magazines which emanate from the three metropelises of Great Britain are prepared with no inconsiderable amount of ability, and they exhi bit real learning, but their dearness in price confines their circulation to an affluent class, and their writers adapt their essays accordingly. In tho United States, however, this valuable department of periodical literature is rapidly rising, and appears to be destined to its proper and influential position among the community, by placing before it literature of a high and useful character. The International (and we speak in the spirit of criticism.) is distinguished for its taste in selecting matter of a utilitarian as well as of an entertaining character—not matter which strikes upon the chords of the mind, leaving a pleasant ring, and nothing beyond. That the actual effects of such literature will be great and visible no one will deny. It will supply a sort of intermediate classic sphere, of which the majority of our community are so much in want. We know that there are some men who decry the advantages of superior education for the masses, and would hold them down, body and mind, in "unimproving toil," and tell them they "believe in the better effect of the lessons of the great taskmaster (Dewey)." Upon this point, we have no hositation in setting Channing against Dewey, of socialist notoriety, whose only proof in favor of his dogma is himself, for mental culture has indeed done little for him; but the public will not accept this as general evidence. This, then, is our conception of the true province of magazine literature. The present number opens with an article on "Chertsey, and its famous characters," by Mirs S.C. Hall, glancing at the abbey ruins and those of the residences of Cowley and C. J. Fox. Mrs. Hall pessesses "the knack" of throwing an imaginative interest over scenes which they, in fact, do not possess; her imagination frequently leads her beyond the bounds of truth, and she knews well how to deal with the figure—"suppressiver"—and it is these qualities which, in a great degree, render her pleasing and pathetic. This subject was one for her talent, and suggestive. We should prefer seeing its place supplied with something better adapted to the general interests of matter of a utilitarian as well as of an entertaining We should prefer seeing its place supplied with something better adapted to the general tastes, and mere in union with the general interests of this country, and conveying sound instruction. We confess to have but little veneration for the gothic arches to have but fittle veneration for the gothic arches of monasterics or the reminiscences of monas, even in their palmy days, much less for any legends which may be the fished up from the washerwomen on the banks of the fixmes, and clothed with descriptive imagination and boarding school language. Nor are the names of Cowiey or even Fox (for when we have done account within a reave due respect) sufficient to inspire us with a re-verence for the title and brickbats which are to be deg out no, nor even the skulls or marrow bones which Mrs. Hall mentions with so much sympathy. These are things of a bygone day, and the maga-rice press ought to vie with the newspaper press, if not in leading, at least in keeping page with the tastes and dasires of an oblightened and progressing obtains some appropriate remarks upon this adwhich are faithful and graphic. Few foreign writers appear to have understood the American social constitution, and to have expressed themselves with so little prejudice. This work will make a great impression on the German nation. will make a great impression on the German nation. "Lord Mahon's History of the American Revolution." is briefly reviewed—in fact too brief. Here was from for an elaborate review of this acute, and not altogether unprejudiced historian, and it might have been carried on to another number. Surely, the subject was important enough, especially in the present day, and when, too, the whier admits the fact of the superiority of Mahon's history of our revolution, over any other work. "Mr. Justice Stery, with some reminiscent reflections," is an instructive sketch. The writer properly notices the insignificant salaries which are awarded to our judges "Freedom of thought and perly bottees the insignificant salaries which are awarded to our judges. "Freedom of thought and the Latest Miracles," is founded upon a remark of Archbishop Hughes, that Catholies are the supporters of freedom, and the writer cites extracts from the recent foreign journals, showing the utter and herrid tyrannies which are being daily perpented by the Catholies, and their suppression of literature and learning. It has often struck us with

interature and learning. It has often struck us with sure rise that the Catholic priesthood have not ventured to defend or explain these atrocities. A long article upon "Divination, Witcheraft, and Mesmerism," from the Dublin University, is a talented composition. "My Novel" is continued. Dr. Francis has contributed an interesting essay, "Tae Reminiscences of Printers, Authors, &c., in New York." Among the minor articles are "A New Portrait of Cicere," "A Visit to the Fire Worshippers," "The Punishment of Gina Motani," and various extracts from the English periodicals, which, the sconer they are replaced by nativo which, the sooner they are replaced by native

which, the second they are replaced by nativo American taken, the better.

Bratte or Miss. Jeanon.—The mother of Dougles Jereid expired at Liverpool on Thursday, at the age of eighty years. She was formerly on the stage, and performed the old ladies at the Adelph and other theatres.

Miss P. Honton will shortly appear as Azzel, at Drury Lane.

Venn.—This composer has arrived at Paris. It is said he is in treaty with Mr. Lundey to write a new opera.

Dearn or A Wocalist.—Madlle. Ebeling, the young Swedish constrore, has just died at Ferlin. She hid hardly attained her twenty-lind year.

Dearn or A Murchan —M. Runghengen, director of the Veal Asademy of Berlin, has also just died in that city, at the age of I years. Very recently this venerable professor had celebrated the 65th anniversary of entering the anademy.

Medans Almost —L'Albeni has made her debut in "Cenerantia." It is uncless to add that the adhirable constate or mas received with enthusium. We have no recollection of an equal vocal prodigy having appeared amongst us.

Colocase, Dee 15 —Madame Sontag made her debut in "La Fille du Regiment" with striking success. The planes Williamers has given a concert, where he was perfectly well received by a limited and live the debut of the planes of the constitution of an equal vocal prodigy having appeared amongst us.

Colocase, Dee 15 —Madame Sontag made her debut in "La Fille du Regiment" with striking success. The planes Williamers has given a concert, where he was perfectly well received by a limited and the best produced to the planes of the constitution of the debut and the theory of the construction of the debut in "La Fille du Regiment" with striking success. The planes Williamers has given a concert, where he was perfectly well received by a limited and the success of the planes of the construction of the debut of the planes of the construction of the debut of the planes of the construction of the construction of the construction of the planes of the construction of the construction of the constructio